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ABSTRACT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs (ACIA) 1972-73 Annual Report studies conditions among American Indians residing in Arizona. The commission also has the responsibility for improving communications, understanding, and working relationships between all concerned. Another goal is to promote understanding and fellowship in the areas of Indian affairs as well as to cooperate and assist the tribes in developing self-determination. The report covers: (1) Arizona Indian town hall conference (water rights); (2) commission appointments; (3) financial audit; (4) commission legislation; (5) Indian seminar (sub-committee on taxation); (6) reservation flood areas (resolution); (7) televised educational programs; and (8) publications. A special feature on the Cocopah Tribe is included. Projects completed for the 1972-73 year are (1) Tribal Directory 1973; (2) Senate Bills 1238 and 1025--Commission's Enabling Legislation; (3) Reservation Flood Control (resolution); (4) Office of Economic Opportunity funding cutback; (5) Indian Federal Legislative Digest; and (6) Sub-committee on Taxation. (FF)

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ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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1972 - 73

ANNUAL REPORT

RC007484

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JAN 3 1974
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The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the 1972-1973 Annual Report for the Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens of this state and nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

We hope that the information contained in this report will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils, legislators and others in developing harmonious working relationships and trust.

Sincerely yours,

West Anderson

WEST ANDERSON - Chairman

WA:CMP/dd
September 7, 1973

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542. The primary purpose of the Commission has been to study conditions among Indians residing within the State.

The Commission serves as the official link between the unique tribal autonomies and the state government, its legislature and elected officials.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have delegently been working to this extent.

Another of our goals, is to promote understanding and fellowship in the area of Indian affairs as well as cooperate and assist the tribes in developing self-determination.

The tribal people have come along way in relatively a short time, however, an educational program is essential to educate the non-Indians to respect and learn from others who are culturally unalike. With your assistance and our's, this can and will be accomplished.

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Appendix:

#1 Senate Bill 1025 - Commission's Enabling Legislation (Died).

#2 Senate Bill 1238 - Commission's Enabling Legislation (Passed).

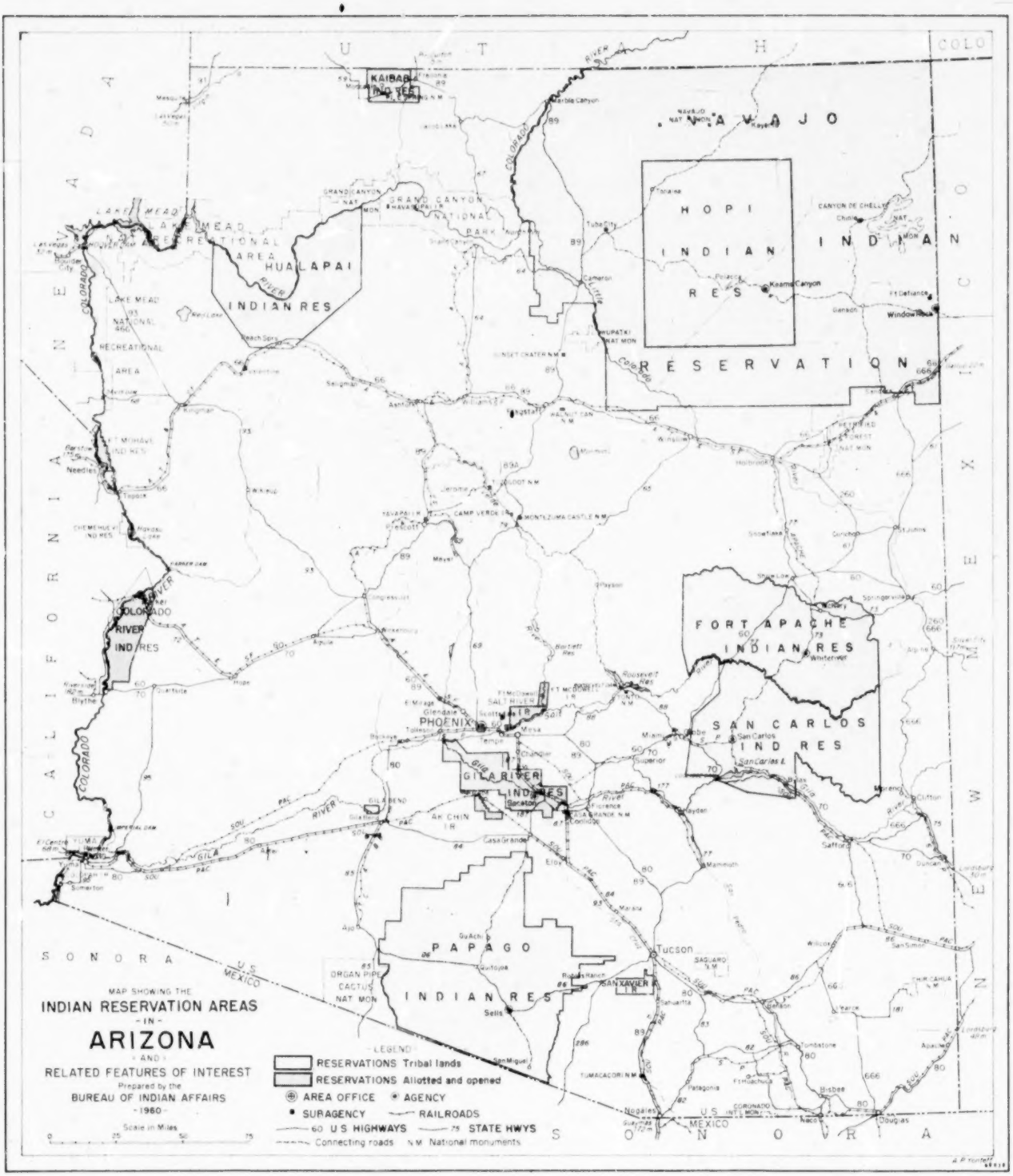
Summation

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
Ak-Chin	Papago	258	21,840
Camp Verde	Yavapai-Apache	693	640
Cocopah	Cocopah	441	528
Colorado River	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,072	264,091
Fort Apache	Apache	6,500	1,664,872
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	345	24,680
Gila River	Pima-Maricopa	8,321	371,933
Havasupai	Havasupai	370	3,058
Hopi	Hopi	6,423	2,472,254
Hualapai	Hualapai	969	993,173
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	150	120,413
Navajo	Navajo	71,396	8,969,248
Papago	Papago	7,073	2,773,357
Salt River	Pima-Maricopa	2,470	46,624
San Carlos	Apache	4,772	1,877,216
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	105	1,558
		112,358	19,605,485

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.


MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
- IN -
ARIZONA
- AND -
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
Prepared by the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- 1960 -
Scale in Miles
0 25 50 75
- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
RAILROADS
60 U S HIGHWAYS
75 STATE HWYS
Connecting roads
N M National monuments
KAIBAB IND RES
NAVAJO
HOPI INDIAN RES
RESERVATION
HUALAPAI INDIAN RES
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA
COLORADO RIVER IND RES
FORT APACHE INDIAN RES
SAN CARLOS IND RES
GILA RIVER IND RES
PAPAGO INDIAN RES
PHOENIX
Tucson
Flagstaff
Winslow
Holbrook
Show Low
Globe
Miami
Superior
Casa Grande
Eloy
Florence
Coolidge
Mesa
Tempe
Chandler
Scottsdale
Glendale
El Mirage
Buckeye
Gila Bend
Ajo
Sells
Nogales
Douglas
Bisbee
Willcox
Safford
Clifton
Morenci
Duncan
Parker
Blythe
Quartzsite
Needles
Kingman
Seligman
Williams
Winslow
Holbrook
Snowflake
Show Low
Springerville
Eagar
St Johns
Chinle
Ganado
Window Rock
Ft Defiance
Keams Canyon
Cameron
Tuba City
Page
Marble Canyon
Fredonia
Kanab
Jacob Lake
Grand Canyon
Valle
Williams
Prescott
Jerome
Cottonwood
Camp Verde
Sedona
Payson
Pine
Strawberry
Young
Globe
Miami
Superior
Kearny
Hayden
Winkelman
Mammoth
Oracle
Casa Grande
Eloy
Maricopa
Ajo
Why
Sells
Tucson
Sahuarita
Green Valley
Nogales
Patagonia
Sonoita
Elgin
Sierra Vista
Fort Huachuca
Bisbee
Douglas
Willcox
Safford
Thatcher
Pima
Duncan
Clifton
Morenci
Lordsburg
Animas
Hachita
Rodeo
San Simon
Bowie
Dunbar
Dunbarton
Apache
Portal
Paradise
Rimrock
Cornville
Clarkdale
Jerome
Prescott
Wickenburg
Aguila
Salome
Tonopah
Arlington
Gila Bend
Ajo
Why
Lukeville
Sonoyta
Yuma
Somerton
San Luis
Gadsden
Parker
Blythe
Quartzsite
Needles
Kingman
Seligman
Williams
Flagstaff
Winslow
Holbrook

C O M M I S S I O N M E M B E R S H I P

INDIAN MEMBERS

WEST ANDERSON (Chairman)----------APACHE

DANIEL PEACHES (Vice-Chairman)----------NAVAJO

LEONA KAKAR----------PAPAGO

ANTONE GONZALES----------MOHAVE

LANCE GREY----------PIMA

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

WILLIAM SMITH----------TUCSON

JOHN SMART----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

GARY NELSON----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

WELDON SHOFSTALL----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LOUIS KOSSUTH----------COMMISSIONER - STATE HEALTH DEPT.

= =

OFFICE STAFF

CLINTON PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR

DIANE DANKERL----------SECRETARY

ALBERTA ORTIZ----------CLERK-STENO

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1623 West Adams - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of four regular meetings.

(1972)

August 18	Commission Business Meeting.
December 15	Commission Business Meeting.

(1973)

March 30	Commission Business Meeting.
June 22	Commission Business Meeting.

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary (and in some instances, the Commission's Chairman and/or Field Coordinator) attended tribal council meetings upon invitation from the chairmen; affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The office has been represented at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Inter-Tribal Council; U. S. Public Health Service Advisory Board; State Rural Development Committee; Recreational Workshops; Personnel Commission; Indian Development District of Arizona; Annual Health and Education; Phoenix Chamber of Commerce; Phoenix Indian Center; State Manpower Planning and Conference; Project HEED (Education - Title III); and the Governors' Interstate Indian Council Conference Board of Directors along with the actual annual conference.

The Commission in most cases has taken a very active part in the above mentioned meetings and conferences.

The Commission is a member of the State Programming and Coordinating Committee for federal programs administered by the Department of Economic Planning & Development. All federally funded program applications must go through the clearinghouse prior to approval in an effort to maintain up-to-date funding figures and minimize duplications, etc.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
Fiscal Year 1972 - 1973

#1 Annual Report 1971 - 1972.

#2 Tribal Directory 1973.

Summary: The Directory is but one of the Commission's ways to improve the Indian and non-Indian communication area. The Directory has become one of the most important publications that the Commission compiles for distribution, as it is the only one of its kind.

#3 Senate Bill 1238 - Commission's Enabling Legislation

Summary: This bill was introduced by Senator Harold Giss as a housekeeping measure to our enabling legislation; "May employ additional staff" was added to our act. Bill passed successfully.

#4 Senate Bill 1025 - Commission's Enabling Legislation

Summary: The Commission's intent was to improve the working relationships and services to the Indian people and the general public. The bill was formally introduced by the majority of Committee on State, County and Municipal Affairs. It successfully passed the Senate in the form introduced and died in House Governmental Operations and Appropriations.

#5 Reservation Flood Control (Resolution)

Summary: The matter of reservation flood damage was brought before the Commission and a resolution was drafted urging the Governor to use his influence and intercede on behalf of the tribes in contacting proper officials in obtaining assistance for reservations in repairing and in taking preventative measures. Results were very favorable and the necessary assistance was forthcoming.

#6 Office of Economic Opportunity Funding Cutback

Summary: The Commission tried delegently to ascertain exactly what the transfer of OEO Indian programs to Health, Education and Welfare would mean to the tribes in Arizona.

There was tribal concern relative to all federal program funds funneled through the San Francisco Region IX office.

#7 Indian Federal Legislative Digest

Summary: This publication is compiled on a bi-annual basis for the legislators and Indian leaders to keep them abreast of federal legislation currently pending or acted upon which affect the Indian people of this State.

#8 Sub-Committee on Taxation

Summary: Resulting from the Arizona Indian Seminar meeting, a Sub-committee on Taxation and Services to Reservation Indians was formed and the Commission of Indian Affairs was the agency delegated to gather pertinent information from state agencies as to actual state expenditures.

This report has had a tremendous affect and will be done on a every-other-year basis.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1972)

July 10	Tribal Leaders Mailing List.
July 12	Commission's June 23, 1973 Business Meeting Minutes.
	Commission's Rules and Regulations (re-print).
August 2	Commission's Financial and Progress Report.
August 10	Commission's 1973-1974 Budget Recommendations.
August 23	A Rational For Indian Education.
September 15	Commission's 1971-1972 Annual Report.
October 6	State Fair Indian Section Announcements.
	State Fair Press Release.
October 24	Current listing of Indian organizations in metropolitan Phoenix.

(1973)

January 5	Commissions' December 15, 1972 Business Meeting Minutes.
March 16	Indian Education Survey.
	Up-dated Tribal Leaders and Commission Members Lists.
April 3	Commission's March 30, 1973 Business Meeting Minutes.
June 20	Indian Federal Legislative Digest.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

ARIZONA INDIAN TOWN-HALL CONFERENCE (WATER RIGHTS)

The Commission worked very delegently in putting together speakers, etc. for the desired Arizona Indian Water Rights Conference to be held at Sunrise Park on the Fort Apache Reservation. The subject was chosen by the tribal leadership of Arizona.

Extensive planning and preparations were made for this conference to be held in August, 1973. An estimated one hundred participants including all tribal leaders will attend.

The Commission will sponsor an Indian-type Town Hall meeting on an annual basis.

A detailed report will appear in the next Annual Report.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Lance Grey from Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community and Mr. Anthone Gonzales from the Colorado River Tribes were appointed to the Commission to fill the expired terms of Mr. Bill Alcaida and Mr. Earl Adams.

A special appreciation luncheon was hosted by the Governor and Inter-Tribal Council to present plaques of appreciation to the outgoing members for their years of dedicated service.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The Commission's books and activities were audited by the Auditor General's Office and found to be in complete order. The report indicated that the Agency is operating completely in accordance with state rules, etc. and that our financial matters have been handled accordingly.

COMMISSION'S LEGISLATION

Senate Bill 1025 pertaining to the Commission's enabling legislation successfully passed the Senate in the form introduced and died in House Governmental Operations and Appropriations.

The legislation's primary purpose was to enable the Commission of Indian Affairs to operate more effectively by empowering it to apply for, accept and receive public and private gifts or grants of money, property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed; initiate or assist programs on reservations and increase the Indian membership from five to seven.

The bill will again be introduced in the next session of the legislature.

Senate Bill 1238 was introduced by Senator Harold Giss and passed successfully whereby the housekeeping measure would be added to our legislation "the Commission may employ additional staff."

For details relative to the above bills, please refer to Appendix #1 for Senate Bill 1025 and Appendix #2 for Senate Bill 1238.

COOPERATION WITH THE STATE FAIR DIRECTOR - INDIAN SECTION

During the 1972 State Fair, the Commission cooperated very closely with the State Fair Director relative to the Indian section of the Fair.

The Indian Arts Building was turned over to Clinton Pattea.

Each tribe was contacted personally and invited to set up a booth depicting their lifestyle and/or culture and religion. The booths were judged on a competitive basis with the awards ranging from $200 to $600, plus trophies and ribbons. The tribal booth results:

1st Place - Gila River Reservation
2nd - Papago Reservation
3rd - Fort Apache Reservation
4th - Colorado River Reservation
5th - Fort McDowell Reservation
6th Place - San Carlos Apache Reservation

The main objective was to develop an educational-type exhibit on Indians of Arizona.

State Fair discount admission tickets were again sold by the Commission of Indian Affairs to tribal people.

The results: 5,885 adult tickets were sold and 1,905 children tickets; the money collected was forwarded to the State Fair in the amount of $4,912.52.

The Commission also sold Indian-oriented books on a consignment basis from the University of Arizona Press. The Commission made a profit of $176 which was also given to the State Fair to be put towards next year's Indian section.

ARIZONA STATE INDIAN SEMINAR (SUB-COMMITTEE ON TAXATION)

In September 1972, approximately 150 people attended the Arizona State Indian Seminar representing the leadership of the State Senate and State House of Representatives, approximately 15 state agency heads, the B.I.A. and the elected leadership of virtually every Indian tribe with reservation lands in Arizona.

At said meeting, a Taxation and Services to Reservation Indians Committee was formed with Mr. Paul Smith, President of Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community elected as chairman. A sub-committee was formed and this committee met many times concerning taxation and services.

The Commission of Indian Affairs was designated as the agency to collect data from the other state departments; letters were drafted and sent to the agencies requesting the specific information as to the actual state expenditures for Indians on reservations.

The study was based on guidelines established by the sub-committee and was presented in booklet form in four sections: 1) services of the State of Arizona to reservation Indians; 2) taxes collected by the state or local governments from property on reservation lands and reservation Indian people; 3) expenditures of the federal government and 4) expenditures of tribal governments.

Mr. Steve Jenkins from the Department of Economic Planning and Development; Mr. Tom Woods, B.I.A. Statitician along with Dr. Leon Beene, Research Analyst from the Legislative Council correlated the information into report form. (This was a cooperative venture).

The study indicated that the state spent in excess of $11,000,000 for services to Indians in 1972. About 80% of this amount was expended for education of Indian youth and the other 20% was for other state services.

Although the State of Arizona is prohibited from taxing Indian lands and Indian owned property within the boundaries of reservations, the state does tax property and business transactions of non-Indians who operate on reservations. The state taxes goods sold to Indian people in communities bordering reservations.

Approximately $9,600,000 was derived from reservations and reservation Indian people in 1972. The tax items were: property tax; income tax; transaction privilege (sales) taxes such as general, mines, oil and gas.

The United States Government spent over $200 million for services to Indians in Arizona, largest amounts for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U. S. Public Health Service.

It was further reported the 18 tribes in Arizona spent in excess of $20 million to provide services to their resident members.

This tax material will be up-dated every other year.

INDIAN RESERVATION FLOOD AREAS (RESOLUTION)

This matter was brought before the Commission and a resolution was adopted to assist the reservations which were hit by storm damage. Floods destroyed roads, bridges, earthen dams and one community was completely under water on the Navajo reservation.

The main counties that were hardest hit by flood damage were Apache, Coconino, Gila and Navajo, however, officials of those counties did not believe that there was enough damage done outside the reservation lines to declare disaster areas; in these cases the Governor must declare an area as a disaster before financial assistance in repairing flooded areas can be received.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness had felt that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other federal agencies could assist the reservations in repairing and rebuilding, therefore, monies coming into the state should not be spent on the reservations.

The Commission took action and passed a resolution stating "that the Hopi, Navajo and Fort Apache Indian reservations had received extensive flood damage along with possibly other reservations and that the Governor be requested to use his influence and intercede on behalf of the tribes in contacting proper officials in obtaining assistance for the reservations in repairing and taking necessary preventative measures.

Results were very favorable, inasmuch as the tribes received the assistance needed.

TELEVISION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Commission's Executive Secretary was contacted by Channel 3 "City Talk" and asked to put together two thirty minute talk shows relative to Indian affairs.

This was being done in an effort by Channel 3 to educate and inform the non-Indian public.

The first show was October 31st. The panel consisted of Mr. Kent Ware II, Paul Smith, Don Antone and Emory Sekaquaptewa with Clinton Pattea as moderator. The show was directed towards presenting information in the areas of Indian economic development, employment, education and health.

The second show was December 26th. The panel consisted of Miss Debbie Drye an A.S.U. student and Mr. Vincent Little, Supt. of the Phoenix Indian School and Mr. Pattea was moderator. The show was directed towards student adjustment from reservation environment to urban and then adjusting at college and university levels.

PUBLICATIONS

1973 Tribal Directory: This publication is used by everyone involved in the area of Indian affairs. We have been told that they consider it the "Bible". 1,500 copies were printed and the supply exhausted within one month.

The Tribal Directory is the Commission's way of improving the area of Indian communications.

Indian Federal Legislative Digest: This report is but one way the Commission endeavors to keep those interested in Indian legislation informed as to the progress of bills in Washington.

The source of information for the Digest is taken from Congressional Calendars and copies of specific bills are on file in the office.

1972-1973

FINANCIAL REPORT

		TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1972 - 1973		UNENCUMBERED BALANCE		TOTAL APPROPRIATION	
7110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$41,913.79		$1,271.21		$43,185.00	
7150	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES	4,880.58		244.42		5,125.00	
7200	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
	7272.0 Maintenance & Repairs	149.23		50.77		200.00	
	7280.0 Office Supplies	1,248.84		830.16		2,079.00	
	7334.0 Stamps & Postage Meter	721.34		- 21.34		700.00	
	7335.0 Telephone & Telegraph	1,499.65		- 699.65		800.00	
	7349.0 Rentals (Hot-Cold Water Unit)	50.96		.04	(6,250.00)	51.00	6,250.00
	7360.0 Subscription & Organ. Dues	29.00	6,250.00	41.00		70.00	
	7390.0 Other Supplies (Film-Slides)	-0-		50.00		50.00	
	7331.0 Printing (Tribal Directory)	727.98		- 27.98		700.00	
	7250.0 Office Space Rental	1,823.00		- 223.00		1,600.00	
7220	TRAVEL - STATE						
	7272.0 Mileage (Own Car)	3,693.30		232.22		3,925.52	
	7222.0 Meals & Lodging	2,384.25		1,541.26		3,925.51	
	7224.0 Vehicle Expenses	785.46	7,061.98	514.54	2,229.41	1,300.00	9,291.39
	7225.0 Other (Taxi, private Plane)	198.97		-0-		198.97	
	(Transfer to Capital Outlay for Truck)			- 58.61		- 58.61	(9,350.00)
7330	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	446.86		53.14		500.00	
7430	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	3,118.61		-0-		3,118.61	
		$63,671.82		$3,798.18		$67,470.00	

BREAKDOWN:

Total Appropriation	$67,470.00
Less Expenditures	-63,671.82
	$ 3,798.18

NOTE: Approximately $1,200 extra was put into this budget by the legislature in anticipation of Senate Bill 1025 passing, however, it did not and this is part of the reversion (Breakdown: $360 in Personal Services and $840 in Travel - State).

SPECIAL FEATURE: THE COCOPAH TRIBE

As far back as it is known historically, Indian people of the Cocopah Tribe have always referred to themselves as "Kwapa" which is phonetically pronounced "Kwi-Kapa" or "Ku-Kapa". Originally, the "Kwapa" were a part of a larger group of people known as "Yuman" Indians. As it is, the Yuman language is classified into 10 divisions of which the Cocopah dialect is one. Archeological findings indicate that the Cocopahs had resided along the lower Colorado River to the Gulf of Mexico in the year 1450. It is also calculated that during the 17th and 18th centuries, the Tribe numbered from 3,000 to 5,000 members. Eventually, as with many other Indian tribes, the population of the Cocopahs was reduced drastically to the estimated 500 to 600 presently living in the Somerton, Arizona area. However, a complete count of those who are considered Cocopahs, has been difficult to obtain mainly because segments of identified Cocopahs by blood are scattered throughout part of the United States (mostly California) and Mexico.

In 1917, President Woodrow Wilson signed Executive Order No. 2711 which in effect reserved certain lands for the Cocopah inhabitants in the Somerton area. Located approximately 10 to 13 miles south and west of Yuma, Arizona, the Cocopah Indian Reservation occupies bottomlands east of the Colorado River. Actually, three parcels of land make up the Cocopah reservation which includes 160 acres on the East Reservation, 480 acres on the West Reservation and lots 5 and 6 consisting of 40 acres which is situated some ten miles north of West Cocopah Reservation. The three land acres that make up the reservation consists of river flood plains which in turn, is largely composed of recent alluvium deposits. In essence it is this land base that has sustained the existence and identity of the Cocopah people. Presently, only the agricultural business is established on the Cocopah reservation with very little prospect of the Tribe expanding into industrial development mainly because of limited land acreage. 528 acres of Cocopah land is the Tribe's main source of income ($3,242.92), and the only natural resource that is owned by the Tribe, along with a certain amount of water rights claimed. But while 120 acres have been leased out, the Tribe considers this acreage to be underdeveloped and is not returning a fair market rental value to the Cocopah Tribe.

Meanwhile, to further the social and economic livelihood of the Tribe which is a member of IDDA (Indian Development District of Arizona) the Tribal Council is reviewing future land development plans in addition to the agricultural projects that have already been initiated. Approximately 170 acres are to be developed as a joint tribal farming enterprise.

Transportation access from the East and West Cocopah Reservations to major highways and their arterials has been facilitated with the recent construction of paved roads. Also, the West Cocopah Reservation is considered to be ideally located for rail transportation since the West community is situated only yeards away from a Southern Pacific Railroad spur.

The Cocopah Indian manpower resource remains largely untapped considering that 70 females and 74 males available for work, were still unemployed at the end of September, 1973. With a family unemployment rate of 78.3% individual incomes average $1,000 per annum and total personal income computed at $40,000 for the year 1973, short-range forecasts indicate that the Cocopah employment situation is not likely to change significantly within the next several years. Seasonal agricultural work, light industrial and commercial jobs will of course, remain available along with normal increases in the Cocopah employment picture.

Although it was only a year or so ago that many Cocopah families lived in small delapidated houses under crowded conditions, some with earth floors, modern homes have been built in their places. Through HUD programs, 10 Cocopah houses have been reconditioned along with 20 newly-constructed homes for low income families. Tribal officials anticipate a completion of 25 more newly-built homes by June, 1974. It is hoped that by the year 1975, all presently enrolled tribal members residing on the Cocopah Reservations will be enjoying the comfort of adequate housing.

But housing is only one portion of the total Cocopah development that is taking place on the East and West reservations. The two communities are in continuous stages of growth and change. For instance, there is keen community support of and interest in the areas of health, manpower, education, headstart, law and order, tribal government, recreation and athletic sports programs on the reservations.

With a staff of four, 20 active participants, and $23,270 to finance it, the Cocopah Headstart Program is strongly supported by the Tribe. The Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) sponsored through the Bureau of Indian Affairs furnishes much-needed exposure to a variety of jobs for eight trainees. And for those who are eligible, the Yuma County Food Stamp Program provides assistance in the form of coupons for purchasing of certain commodities.

During the past summer, the Student American Medical Association (SAMA) provided much-needed supplementary health services to some Cocopah people. The SAMA Summer Health Program included home visits, education and work experience for two Cocopah students, an immunization and skin testing project, transportation, and training in various aspects of first-aid and orientation of preventive health care.

A Public Health Service Indian Hospital at Ft. Yuma located some 25 miles away from both reservations in California provides hospitalization and outpatient treatment and care to Cocopah tribal members. Since there are no health facilities on the Cocopah lands, contract health services are provided in emergency cases at two medical centers in Yuma, Arizona. Periodic visits are also made from the Ft. Yuma Hospital by one Field Nurse who also coordinate the activities of two CHR field workers. Those involved in delivery of health and medical services to the Cocopah Tribe acknowledge the prsence and persistence of many contributing factors that add up to the problem of inadequate

health care of individual tribal members. To correct the situation, it is hoped that increased contract health services will be increased along with increased federal funding; also, improved health facilities is admittedly needed if the present Ft. Yuma Hospital is to accommodate the daily intake load of Cocopah members of the Tribe. Although future plans now include greater emphasis on TB case checks and follow-ups, other preventive services such as community health education and nutritional counseling are also expected to be included more and more in the Cocopah health program.

According to Section 1 of the Cocopah Tribal Constitution which was approved in 1964, "The governing body of the Cocopah Tribe shall be the Tribal Council composed of five (5) members, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and three other members ..."

Regular meetings of the Tribal Council are held "...the second Friday of each month at a place and time specified by the Chairman at the previous meeting." At such meetings the Tribal Council exercises some of the following powers that are not subject to Interior Secretary approval:

"To represent the Cocopah Tribe and act in all matters that concern the welfare of the Cocopah Tribe...

To veto any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of Tribal lands, interests in land or other tribal assets.

To advise the Secretary of the Interior ... with regard to all appropriate estimates ... prior to submission ... to the Bureau of the Budget and to Congress.

To regulate and license and/or issue peddlers' permits to members or non-members to do business on the reservation ...

To engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of the members of the Tribe ...

To make and perform contracts including loan contracts and agreements of every description ... with any person, association, corporation, municipality, county, state or with the United States.

To pledge or assign chattel and crop mortgages as security for loans, or approve individual assignments.

To regulate its own procedures; to appoint subordinate committees, commissions, and boards; and to create and regulate subordinate organizations for economic and other purposes.

To negotiate with Federal government, state, city and county officials.

The Tribal Council may exercise such additional powers as may be delegated to it by the members of the Tribe and take such actions as are necessary to carry into effect any of its powers and duties."

However, there are other powers that can be exercised by the Council but must be approved by the Secretary of Interior or his authorized representative.

Tribal elections are required "every second year on the second Friday in July" at general meetings and voting places designated by the Council on the Cocopah Reservations.

The Cocopah Tribal Constitution also provides for "equal political rights and equal opportunities to participate in the economic resources and activities of the tribe" of all tribal members.

It is the foregoing design upon which the Cocopah tribal government functions and plans its objectives, all of which must be consistent not only with the tribal constitution itself, but also with Federal regulations and statutes. Presently, the Council is weighing the suggestion to revise and streamline the Tribal Constitution.

In the education area, emphasis is being placed on the total Cocopah community rather than concentrating only on the younger members of the Tribe. This is in response to the fact that one of the contributing factors to the low attainment level of Cocopah students is the low educational level of their Indian peer group; namely, parents and other adults of the Cocopah communities. The overall educational grade level achieved among Cocopah members is estimated at the 4th grade level which is not inconsistent with educational levels attained by other tribes throughout Arizona.

In the past, tutorial programs for Cocopah Indian students have been carried out to upgrade low attainment levels of elementary grade youths only. This objective is now being expanded and strengthened to include "Individualized Indian Instruction" to prevent drop-outs and reinstatement of high school pupils through a Title III program, along with an on-site Title IV program that is oriented to community education and job-related training for Cocopah adults. The latter program also provides tutoring for those desiring a GED certificate and those requiring additional preparation.

Although most Cocopah children are completing the 8th grade, less than half are continuing into high school. Out of the remaining half, only 50% are expected to graduate based on previous figures. Nevertheless, inspite of this forecast, and disproportionate cultural problems not totally experienced by the average anglo student within the Yuma public school systems, there are 17 Cocopah Indians attending high school who are managing to keep up with their counterparts. Additionally, 4 Cocopahs are enrolled at Arizona Western College in Yuma, while one member of the Tribe attends Arizona State University in Tempe. There is no question that the Cocopah people are showing "a willingness to strive to better themselves educationally and economically.

Cocopah Reservation law and order is maintained in large part by two full-time tribal policemen, while a non-Indian judge of Somerton is contracted by the Tribe to hear misdemeanor cases involving tribal members. Criminal acts of a more serious nature are of course, referred to Federal District Courts. Petty crimes that are brought out in the

Justice of the Peace court are seen to stem largely from domestic-social problems. In turn, this observation of a relatively small number of felonies committed by Cocopahs is attributed to reliance of close-knit, tribal members on "the rather strict Cocopah social system" or "codes of conduct" that are learned by Cocopah children at a very early age.

There are no jails on the reservation since inter-agency agreements are made with the Yuma County Sheriff's office for use of their facilities by the Tribe. Additionally, arrangements are made for cross-deputization of tribal police and sheriff deputies so that proper arrests can be made and "due process" is not delayed by "minor" jurisdictional disputes between tribal members and non-members on the Cocopah reservation. One Police Commissioner is also made available by the Tribal Council to oversee the administration of law and order on the Cocopah reservation.

With respect to hunting and fishing on their reservation, the Cocopah Tribe continues to assert its authority to control such activities. And although Federal regulations are adhered to wherever applicable, State Fish, Game and Wildlife regulagions have not been incorporated on the reservation. There is limited hunting of small game and fishing allowed on the reservation. Generally, the seasons for such hunting and fishing follow closely, Arizona State regulations. For other questions on Fishing and Hunting or Wildlife, information is available on the West Cocopah Reservation at the tribal office.

Debra Dennis, University of Arizona anthropology student, in a paper written on "The Cocopah ..." in 1972, made the following comments that aptly sums up the present Cocopah situation: "It has only been within the last decade that the needs of the Cocopah have been recognized. Today, with programs in development and community understanding, the Cocopah are emerging to rebuild their lands and their culture. As of now the surface has just been scratched; there is a long road yet to go. Improvements can only come about through mutual understanding, respect and a great deal of hard work ..."

(DIED IN HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS)

SENATE APPENDIX #1

S. B. 1025
INTRODUCED
1/11/73

REFERENCE TITLE: Indian Affairs Commission

INTRODUCED BY MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE ON STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

A N A C T

RELATING TO STATE GOVERNMENT; PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE IN MEMBERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION; PRESCRIBING THE COMMISSION AS THE SOLE AND OFFICIAL AGENCY IN INDIAN AFFAIRS; PRESCRIBING POWERS AND DUTIES, AND AMENDING SECTIONS 41-541 AND 41-542, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 41-541, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-541. Commission of Indian Affairs; members; officers; voting meetings; compensation

A. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs shall consist of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the ~~director~~ COMMISSIONER of public health and the attorney general, who shall be ex officio members, and ~~seven~~ NINE members appointed by the governor, two at large who shall be non-Indian, and ~~five~~ SEVEN from among the Indian tribes. Each tribe or tribal council may submit the names of not to exceed two members of its tribe, and from the names so submitted, the governor shall appoint the ~~five~~ SEVEN Indian members.

B. The term of office of each appointive member shall be three years. The terms of ~~two~~ THREE appointive members shall expire on the first Monday in January each year. ~~,except that on the first Monday in January of each third year, the terms of three members shall expire.~~ Each member shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualifies. Appointment to fill a vacancy caused otherwise than by expiration of a term shall be for the unexpired portion thereof.

C. Members of the Commission serving by virtue of their office shall serve without compensation. Appointed members shall receive compensation as determined pursuant to section 38-611 for each day of attendance upon meetings.

D. The Commission shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman, who shall be appointive members, and adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of meetings. A record shall be kept of all proceedings and transactions.

E. The Commission shall meet at least twice each year at such times and places as it determines, and may hold meetings upon the call of the chairman. A majority of the appointed members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but ex officio members may vote. Members who fail to attend three consecutive meetings shall be deemed to have resigned but the Commission may for good cause grant leaves of absence to its members.

F. THE COMMISSION HAS THE POWER TO APPLY FOR, ACCEPT, RECEIVE AND EXPEND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIFTS OR GRANTS OF MONEY OR PROPERTY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE DONOR AND FOR ANY PURPOSE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ARTICLE.

Sec. 2. Section 41-542, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-542. Powers and duties; studies and hearings; cooperation between federal, state and local agencies; reports

A. The Commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the State. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the Commission may hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

B. The Commission shall make a written annual report, giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

C. THE COMMISSION MAY INITIATE OR ASSIST PROGRAMS ON A RESERVATION ONLY UPON THE REQUEST OF OR WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL FOR SUCH RESERVATION.

Sec. 3 Initial terms of additional members

Of the two additional members of the Indian Affairs Commission authorized by this act, one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1974, and one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1976. Thereafter, all subsequent appointments shall be for a term of three years.

(PASSED)

SENATE

APPENDIX #2

S. B. 1238
INTRODUCED
2/13/73

REFERENCE TITLE: Indian Affairs Commission

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR GISS

A N A C T

RELATING TO STATE GOVERNMENT; PRESCRIBING POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION, AND AMENDING SECTION 41-542, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 41-542, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-542. Powers and duties; studies and hearings; cooperation between federal, state and local agencies; reports

A. The Commission shall consider and study conditions among Indian residing within the State. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the Commission may EMPLOY STAFF PERSONNEL, hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

The Commission shall make a written annual report, giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

S U M M A T I O N

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members of each of the reservations for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission staff to travel 36,413 miles on 117 reservation trips.

The Executive Secretary and in several instances the Field Coordinator and Commission Chairman, were invited to attend and participate in council meetings wherein beneficial understanding on both sides was achieved. This is part of an educational program to inform the tribal leadership of the assistance the Commission can be in various areas and in turn the reservation leaders are able to relay their desires and concerns.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that a statutory change in the near future of our enabling legislation will provide the necessary powers and authority to achieve beneficial goals, thus allowing us to move as rapidly as possible, keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September, 1973